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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.  
Barometer 29.94.

November 4, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 79  
Humidity 89 74

November 4, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity 94 75

8090 日一初月十

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1918

一拜禮 時四月一十英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$24 PER ANNUM

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AUSTRIA OBTAINS PEACE.

#### ARMISTICE IN FORCE FROM TO-DAY.

#### KAISER TRANSFERS HIS RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE.

London, November 3.  
The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has telephoned to Downing Street from Paris that news has arrived that Austria-Hungary, the last of Germany's props, has gone out of the war.  
General Dism signed an armistice on Sunday afternoon, which comes into operation at three o'clock on Monday.

#### The Kaiser's Position.

London, November 3.  
Reuter is informed by the Foreign Office that the rumour of the abdication of the Kaiser should be received with the greatest suspicion.

The whole German Press, disowning the Kaiser's position, publishes inspired statements that he intends to issue a Decree assenting to the internal political changes.

A meeting of the Progressive Party in Munich passed a resolution demanding the Kaiser's abdication.

The *Weser Zeitung* reports that a crowd of thousands demonstrated outside the Palace at Stuttgart demanding the abdication of the Kaiser and the formation of a German Socialist Republic. The Police dispersed them with difficulty.

#### Against the Kaiser Abdicating.

London, November 3.  
A Copenhagen message says it appears that in order to maintain unity in the German Empire, most of the Reichstag Parties now oppose the abdication of the Kaiser. Some Socialists are protesting against Herr Scheidemann's demand for the Kaiser's abdication.

#### The Kaiser's Decree.

London, November 3.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the text of the Kaiser's Decree, addressed to the Chancellor, is as follows:—"Your Grand Ducal Highness, I return herewith for immediate publication the Bill to amend the Imperial Constitution and law of March 17, 1879, relating to the representation of the Imperial Chancellor which has been submitted to me for signature. On the occasion of a step so momentous for the future history of the German people, I desire to express my feelings. Prepared by a series of Government acts, a new order now comes into force, transferring the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people. Thus ends a period which will stand in honour before the eyes of future generations. Despite all struggles between inherited authority and aspiring forces, it has rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which has imperishably revealed itself in wonderful achievements in this war. In the terrible storms of four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave ruins behind, but to make room for new and vital forms. After the achievements of these times, the German people can claim that no right which may guarantee a free and happy future shall be withheld from them. The proposals of the Allied Governments, now adopted and extended, owe their origin to this conviction. I, however, with my exalted Allies, endorse these decisions of Parliament in a firm determination, so far as I am concerned, to co-operate in their full development, convinced that I am thereby promoting the weal of the German people. The Kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May, therefore, the new order release all the good powers which our own people need in order to support the trials hanging over the Empire and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present."

#### Germany Advised to Accept Allies' Terms.

London, November 3.  
A meeting in Berlin of banking, commercial and industrial representatives, passed a resolution to urge the Government to accept the Entente's armistice terms, as it is impossible to expect the war situation to improve.

#### Conflicting News from Austria-Hungary.

London, November 3.  
The news from Vienna and Budapest continues to be vague and contradictory. Dispatches from Budapest via Amsterdam describe the soldiers as acclaiming the new National Government, whereas Copenhagen reports state that communication between Berlin and Budapest is out. The last advices reported bloody street fighting between Hungarian and Bosnian troops.

Apparently the troops in both capitals are clamouring for peace and now the Governments are trying to soothe them. Thus the German-Austrian Council at Vienna has issued a Proclamation to the garrison and also the soldiers at the front, promising the immediate conclusion of peace and speedy demobilisation, urging them to refrain from excesses. Representatives of the Council visited the barracks to negotiate with the soldiers regarding the formation of a German-Austrian Army.

#### War Risks Rate Reduced.

London, October 31 (delayed).  
Lloyd's war risks insurance rates have been reduced to a nominal figure for voyages in more distant parts and by 50 to 25 per cent. for other voyages.

#### Dutch Soldiers Out of Hand.

Amsterdam, October 13 (delayed).  
Discontented owing to suspension of leave, hundreds of Dutch soldiers at Flushing smashed the windows of the residence of Commander Walcheren and the Officers' Club. Police with drawn sabres, assisted by field artillery, dispersed the demonstrators.

#### Quelling a "Coup d'Etat."

Amsterdam, November 3.  
A message from Vienna says the Prague Military Commander, General Kozianek, and two Staff officers have been arrested by the Czech-Slovak National Council for attempting a coup d'etat against the Council with the assistance of Hungarian troops. The latter refused to obey orders and fraternised with the Czechs.

#### Control of Bulgaria.

London, November 3.  
A message from Sofia says a Council of Regency has taken control of Bulgaria. General Stambolisky has an army of 100,000 men.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AUSTRIA OBTAINS PEACE.

#### The Peace Conference.

London, November 3.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the *Temps* suggests that the Peace Conference should be held at Versailles.

#### Dislocation of Austro-Hungarian Army.

London, October 2.  
A message from Vienna states that an Imperial Ordinance authorises officers in the active army, reserve, and territorials living in towns where National Councils have been formed to quit the Imperial Army and join for service in the Armies constituted in these countries. The same authorisation may be given by their chiefs to soldiers asking for similar transfer. This admits the absolute dislocation of the Austro-Hungarian Army.—*French Wireless.*

#### The Kind of Peace Needed.

London, November 2.  
Mr. Archibald, speaking at Copar, said matters had reached a stage at which victory must be decisive if peace is to be secured. All our sacrifices will have been thrown away if we acquiesce in anything less than a peace which, besides permanently crushing our present enemies' aggressive ambition, renders a recurrence of such a war impossible, by striking at the very root of the causes of war. A League of Nations must be attained to, but if it is to exist in a practical sense, then no country could participate in the partnership if its Government is based on autocracy.

### ITALIAN NAVAL VENTURE.

#### An Austrian Dreadnought Blown Up.

Amsterdam, November 3.  
A message from Vienna says two Italian naval officers entered Pola roadstead during the night and mined and blew up the Austrian Dreadnought *Viribus Unitis*. Most of the crew were saved.  
There is no explanation as to how the raid was carried out.  
According to a later Vienna message, a mine was placed alongside the hull of the warship.

#### The Adventurers Captured.

London, November 3.  
An official message from Rome states that it was Engineer Commander Roselli and Surgeon Lieutenant Parolaci who destroyed the *Viribus Unitis*. It is believed both were taken prisoner.

### THE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

#### Further Important Captures.

London, November 3.  
An Italian official message says:—"The First Army entered into action yesterday and captured Monte Majo and Cimone."  
The Sixth Army continues to advance on the Asiago Plateau, capturing numerous guns and prisoners.  
There is lively rearguard fighting in Sagana and Oismon Valleys. Cavalry fighting reached the right bank of the Tagliamento. The number of prisoners and booty is increasing.

#### The British Captures.

London, November 3.  
A British Italian official message says:—"We are eastward of the Livenza River. The prisoners captured by the Tenth Army exceed 15,000 and the guns taken total 159, of which 10,000 prisoners and over a hundred guns were captured by the Fourteenth British Corps. In operations on the Asiago Plateau, the Forty-Eighth Division took 200 prisoners."

### THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

#### Serbian Occupy Belgrade.

London, November 31.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Serbians have occupied Belgrade.

#### The Entry Into the Capital.

London, November 3.  
A French Eastern Communique states:—"The Serbians reached the Danube on October 30 between Semendria and Belgrade and occupied Belgrade on November 1, when the Commander of the First Serbian Army solemnly entered the city."  
Jugo-Slav forces in Montenegro are nearing Podgoritz.

### AMERICAN SUBWAY TRAIN DISASTER.

#### Eighty-five Killed and Two Hundred Injured.

London, November 1.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that 85 people were killed and 200 injured through a subway train at Brooklyn jumping the rails.  
The first carriage was smashed to fragments and the others caught fire.

### COTTON GOODS.

#### Harmful Japanese Competition.

London, October 31 (delayed).  
The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Cotton Control Board to the fact that Japanese and other cotton goods are supplied to India and China at prices with which British competition is impossible, and the Japanese are requiring control of many classes of goods hitherto almost exclusively supplied by Britain. The Control Board has replied that it is considering the problem.

### THE ALLIES CAPTURES.

#### Huge Hauls Since July.

London, November 3.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says:—"Since July 15 the Allies have taken prisoner 7,990 officers and 351,265 men and captured 6,217 guns, 38,622 machine guns and 3,901 tanks and armoured cars. Of these, 2,472 officers, 108,871 men, 2,064 guns, 15,630 machine guns, and 1,193 tanks and armoured cars, captured since October."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LATEST SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

#### ENEMY'S HASTY RETREAT IN FLANDERS.

#### GERMANS DRIVEN THROUGH ARGONNE FOREST.

London, November 2.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There has been determined fighting all day long south and east of Valenciennes. We made good progress north-east of Marquain and east and north of Preseau, capturing the hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in the vicinity."  
Eastward of Valenciennes we captured Marly village and our advanced troops entered St. Saulve.

In the course of these operations we captured two tanks which the enemy had used in his unsuccessful counter-attacks on November 1 and took prisoner several hundred.

We advanced our line and captured prisoners in a successful minor operation westward of Landreville.

We dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs, securing many direct hits on railways. We shot down thirteen enemy aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

#### Splendid American Captures.

London, November 3.  
An American communique states:—"The First Army continued its advance, overcoming all resistance and capturing among other towns Champigneulle, Mort Homme, Verneil, Busigny, Villers de Vantun and Olerly le Petit."  
The prisoners now exceed 4,900, including four Battalion Commanders with their Staffs.

The enemy abandoned huge material. Sixty-three guns and hundreds of machine-guns were captured. A complete Bavarian Battery was captured with its personnel and horses.

#### Fruitful Attacks in Flanders.

London, November 3.  
A British Belgian communique states:—"The attacks of the Second British Army and the Franco-American Army on October 31 and November 1 bore fruit to-day. Pressed by the Belgian Army and the left of the French Army, the enemy has been forced to retreat hastily in the direction of the Ghent-Namur Canal."

By the end of the day the Franco-Belgians had reached the line Esclap, Wascobotte and Tieve Canal, and farther south as far as Seveghem. We have reached four kilometres from the outskirts of Ghent.

The left bank of the Scheldt was occupied on the north to Seveghem.

Allied aviators throughout maintained mastery of the air. The results obtained by British aviators were particularly remarkable.

#### German Admissions.

London, November 3.  
A German official wireless message says:—"We withdrew southward of Dayze behind the Scheldt. We evacuated Valenciennes."

The enemy near Vaucy advanced to the heights on the eastern bank of the Aisne and gained a footing in Falaise.

The Americans gained territory on both sides of Bayonville.

An evening German message says the English southward of Valenciennes and the Americans westward of the Meuse gained local territory.

#### Enemy Retreat Through Argonne Forest.

London, November 3.  
A French communique states:—"Vigorous attacks by the Fourth Army on the Aisne front, combined with the victorious American effort between Argonne and the Meuse, compelled the enemy to retreat through Argonne Forest. His rearguards resisted desperately, but were unable to arrest the advance."

Our left occupied the southern bank of the Ardennes Canal for two kilometres between Somny and Neuville et Coy. Farther south we captured Vaucy Woods and Ballay village and reached the outskirts of Ailette, despite fiercest resistance.

Our right captured Longwy and Primat and passed Obenepate vigorously pursuing the enemy, despite the serious obstacle of the Argonne Forest, the enemy abandoning huge material and hundreds of guns.

Despite a dense fog on the whole front, our aviators were most active. Two of their reconnoissances pushed for seventy-five miles to the enemy's rear, exploring the province of Namur. As great activity of troops and convoys was reported on the enemy rear opposite the Argonne front, 148 bombing planes in successive groups, protected by 120 fighting planes, dropped forty tons of explosives and fired thousands of cartridges, causing a panic and dispersing the enemy concentration. Seventeen German aeroplanes were shot down. Twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped on enemy stations during the night.

#### British Capture 5,000 Prisoners.

London, November 3.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We captured on November 2 the steel works south-east of Valenciennes, which the enemy determinedly defended all day long. We advanced our line a mile and a half eastward of the town and completed the capture of St. Saulve. We have taken prisoner in two days 5,000 and also captured four tanks and a few guns."

#### Nancy Bombed.

London, November 3.  
German aeroplanes bombed Nancy on the evening of October 31, causing civilian casualties and severe damage.

#### German Withdrawals.

London, November 3.  
A German official wireless says:—"We have withdrawn from the junction of the Lys and the Scheldt to Ghent. The English pressed us back to Bailleul, recapturing Preseau."

On the 2nd, the enemy withdrew through the Argonne Forest, leaving behind him huge material and hundreds of guns.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 31.  
The silver market is quiet.

London, Oct. 31.  
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., report that the market continues quiet and sound in tone. No fresh movement is reported in Shanghai exchange.

### WOMEN IN THE WAR.

#### Mr. Lloyd George's Tribute.

At a mass meeting of Allied Women War Workers held in Paris recently the following message from Mr. Lloyd George was read:—

"I extremely regret that it is impossible for me to fulfil my undertaking to address the great gathering of women war workers in Paris. I regret it all the more because I was very anxious to bear testimony to the tremendous part which women have played in this vital epoch in human history. They have not only borne their burden of sorrow and separation with unflinching fortitude and patience; they have assumed an enormous share of the burdens necessary to the practical conduct of the war."

If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in hospitals, in munition factories, on the land, in administrative offices of all kinds and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, as I believe, all the Allies, would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks during the past few months. For this service to our common cause humanity owes them unbounded gratitude."

In the past I have heard it said that women were not fit for the vote because they would be weak when it came to understanding the issues and bearing the strain of a great war. My recent experience in South Wales confirmed me in the conviction that the women there understand perfectly what is at stake in this war. I believe that they recognise as clearly as any that there can be no peace, no progress, no happiness in the world, so long as the monster of militarism is able to stalk unbridled and unshamed among the weaker peoples."

To them this war is a crusade for righteousness and gentleness, and they do not mean to make peace until the Allies have made it impossible for another carnival of violence to befall mankind. I am certain that this resolution of the women of South Wales is but typical of the spirit of the women in the rest of Great Britain."

This war was begun in order that force and brutality might crush out freedom among men. Its authors cannot have foreseen that one of its main effects would be to give to women a commanding position and influence in the public affairs of the world. To their ennobling influence we look not only for strength to win the war, but for inspiration during the great work of reconstruction which we shall have to undertake after victory is won."

The women who have flocked to France to work for the Allies are among the foremost leaders of this great movement of regeneration. My message to their representatives gathered together in Paris is this: "Well done, carry on, you are helping to create a new earth for yourselves and for your children."

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY  
Victory Road—6.15 p.m.  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Airman Killed in Slight of his  
Family.

Flight Lieutenant Scribbins  
was killed recently while flying  
near a South Lincolnshire town.  
Owing to some cause not yet  
known his machine crashed from  
a great height. The accident  
was seen by his father, mother,  
and sister, who were paying him  
a visit.

The Russian Church.

A Moscow telegram states that  
the Russian Church Council has  
decided to establish a special  
department for the reunion of all  
Christian Churches. According  
to a project laid before the Moscow  
Patriarch, the Greek Catholic  
Church in the Ukraine will not  
be autonomous, but autocephalous,  
the supreme temporary adminis-  
tration remaining in canonical  
relations with the All-Russian  
Patriarch.

Indian Rainfall.

Rainfall has been in excess in  
Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa,  
United Provinces West, Punjab  
East and North, Rajputana East,  
Central India West, Central Pro-  
vinces, Mysore, Malabar and  
Madras Coast North; normal in  
Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota  
Nagpur, Bihar, Berar, Central  
Provinces West, Konkan, Bombay  
Deccan and Madras Deccan; fair  
in Bay Islands, United Provinces  
East, Rajputana West, Central  
India East, and Haidarabad; and  
scanty elsewhere. Prospects are  
roughly normal.

Army Evader Shot.

In a clash between men seeking  
to evade military service and  
Dominion police, near Sudbury,  
Ontario, Oyrrian Ganeau was  
shot and killed. Armed officers  
surrounded the house in which  
the evaders had taken refuge.  
When they entered the building  
and demanded the men's papers  
shots were fired; the police with-  
drew, and guarded the building  
until reinforcements arrived.  
When they re-entered the house  
they found Ganeau dead. They  
arrested two men who had re-  
mained to assist their comrade.  
The rest of the gang had escaped.

Madras and British Sailors.

The Duke of Connaught, chair-  
man of the General of King  
George's Fund for Sailors, has  
received £2,485 from Lord  
Pentland, Governor of Madras, for  
the fund. Lord Pentland has  
informed the Duke that the total  
is made up as follows:—From the  
chairman and members of the  
Madras Chamber of Commerce,  
Rs. 8,750 (£583), which with a  
grant of Rs. 9,000 (£580) from  
the residue of a shipwrecked  
mariner's fund, founded by them  
in 1872, made a total contribu-  
tion of Rs. 17,750 (£1,163). The  
Madras War Fund contributed  
Rs. 15,000 (£1,000), as a mark of  
its special interest in the work of  
the mercantile marine, and in  
grateful recognition of its loyal  
and faithful services. The rest of  
the total was made up of private  
contributions received by Lord  
Pentland.

A Military Detective Force.

Mr. J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian  
correspondent at the Front, writes  
as follows with reference to the  
work being done by the In-  
telligence Branch of the Canadian  
Force:—Unremitting and unflin-  
ging, this great Military Detective  
Force does its work silently and  
without any sort of public recog-  
nition, but through its exertions  
the Canadians have the infinite  
advantage that instead of tam-  
bling in the dark they can walk in  
the light of day. Since August 8  
the number of enemy divisions  
identified by the Allied Armies on  
the Western Front has increased  
from 40, with the addition of  
"milked" battalions from  
another division. Of these divi-  
sions some 18 have been drawn  
from German Reserves—the  
Fourth Army, with which the  
Canadian Corps is incorporated,  
alone has captured prisoners from  
26 divisions. While the enemy  
rejoiced our advance in some  
parts of the field with great  
bravery, there is yet a method  
of detection of the enemy's move-  
ments which that army cannot  
escape. The work of the In-  
telligence Branch of the Canadian  
Force is a most important one,  
and it is to be hoped that the  
public will be able to appreciate  
the work of this great Military  
Detective Force.

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the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

# FRENCH LESSONS.

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15, Morrison Hill Road.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND  
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Silver Hoarding in Ireland.**  
While the police were searching the houses of prominent Sinn Féiners in Clonsilla recently for arms they seized £82 in silver hoarded in James O'Shea's house, £63 in Mary Bride Mahoney's house, and £76 in gold and silver in the same house, but belonging to Mortimer O'Connell.

**Temporary Government Clerks.**  
An Association of the Temporary Staff in Government Offices, promoted at the Ministry of Food, has been formed with a view to after-war employment for its members and the adjustment of minor grievances. Mr. Olynes has expressed his sympathy and interest in the idea, and conveyed his good wishes. There are three existing associations in other Government Departments, and representatives will meet to draw up a scheme of federation.

**Proper Cultivation of Land.**  
It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries propose to make a regulation under Part IV. of the Corn Production Act, 1917, which empowers the Board to enforce the proper cultivation of land, providing that the time within which any person aggrieved by a notice may under subsection (1) of section nine of the Corn Production Act, 1917, require any question to be referred to arbitration shall be 14 days from the date of the service on him of the notice or copy of the notice.

**Foreign Decorations.**  
The King has granted to Sir John Field Biele, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Chairman of the Allied Wheat Executive, authority to wear the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, and to Mr. Farrow Siddall Ballamy, of Tenerife, authority to wear the Cross of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, conferred upon him by the King of Spain, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them.

**Prisoners' Welcome Home.**  
Two hundred and forty-two repatriated British prisoners of war, including 88 not cases and 25 civilians, were landed at Boston recently. They were welcomed by cheering crowds, waving of flags, the ringing of church bells, the blowing of ships' sirens, and evolutions of low-flying aeroplanes. After the usual formalities, the soldiers left for St. Pancras by special train. The civilians, all merchant seamen and fishermen belonging to Hull, Grimsby, Aberdeen, and other ports are being sent home direct.

**Mercantile Marine Repatriation.**  
Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., has informed the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association that, as a result of their joint representations about the maintenance expenses charged by the British Government for the board of interested mercantile marine officers in Holland, the Treasury have informed the Board of Trade that the expenses incurred for the maintenance of officers and men of the mercantile marine released from enemy countries, and for their repatriation, will in future be a charge on the public funds.

**Explosion at Salside Resort.**  
A heavy explosion, involving the death of three soldiers, occurred at an Ewt Coast seaside resort recently. The windows of the Pier Hotel, with those of nearly all the houses on the sea front, were destroyed. The explosion was at first attributed to a drifting mine, but it was found that a shed on the pier, used to store explosives, had blown up, and that a sergeant and two sappers of the Royal Engineers had lost their lives. One of the soldiers had been talking just before to a lad fishing from the pier, and just after the sapper re-entered the shed the explosion occurred. Several visitors were struck by flying pieces of wood from the shed, but none was seriously hurt. Except for the disappearance of the shed, the pier is intact.

## NOTICES.

## VICTOR RECORDS

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

## SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

## MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.



**Save Your Eyes**

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, GENERAL OPTICIAN, 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**A CONSIGNMENT**  
OF  
"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES  
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.  
INSPECTION INVITED  
AT  
**THE PHARMACY**  
(FLETCHER, & CO., LTD.)  
Tel. 345; 22, Queen's Road Central.

## SAFES.

We can offer you very good value in the

## MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from \$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe for your home is a very good investment.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

Machinery Department.  
Telephone 27.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## "CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG."

A General Meeting of Members of the above Association will be held in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Thursday 6th November at 5.30 p.m. to pass Resolutions urging the Government to appoint a Commission to consider the Housing Problem in all its aspects and the transit question in connection therewith, and the equally important subject of German Trading in this Colony after the War.

In order to take part in this Meeting, Residents interested in these questions are invited to send in written applications for membership of the Association to the Hon. Secretary 11, Beaconsfield Arcade, or to sign applications at the Meeting.

## NOTICE.

**INFLUENZA**—Avoid, by disinfecting with JEVES FLUID. Refuse substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

**HUMROD'S**  
Liquor Instant Relief  
No matter what your cough or asthma may be, Humrod's is the only remedy that is simple, effective, and safe.  
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.**  
You will find in this famous remedy a powerful remedy that is simple, effective, and safe.  
BOTTLED BY  
ALEX. ROSS & CO., LTD.  
22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON. Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.

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TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Central District. Apply to—Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER preferably with sufficient knowledge of French for translation work. Apply Box 1445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICES.

## BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK SOLD EVERYWHERE

## CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

## VICTORIA CAFE

(Next to P. &amp; O. Office) 24, Des Voeux Road Central. TELEPHONE 2287.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65% running from October 16th, 1918.

Subscription List Closing November 20th, 1918.

Special Facilities for French Exchange.  
Advances Granted Against Scrip.  
Full Particulars on Application to the

## RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.



WE'LL WILLIE:—For the life of me I canna' see the point in that poster.  
WE'LL DONALD:—Has a guess man.  
WE'LL WILLIE:—Is it that that don't chiel blawin' the pipes is the only Highlander left in the gas an' he's strainin' the wee German dug?  
WE'LL WILLIE:—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in the thistle.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

21st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs &amp; Stores.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## "ELIECO" UNDIES.

This is a new line of Dainty and Inexpensive Hand-made Lingerie... Every Garment is of the choicest and most reliable materials... Made entirely by hand and trimmed with Hand-made Laces.



MONOGRAMS OR EMBLEMS TO ORDER.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"THE KAYSER"  
BLACK SILK  
\$2.75 HOSE \$3.50

## "GOLD SEAL"



## CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.

Waterproof, Sanitary, Durable.  
Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions.  
For prices & particulars apply to:

THE PACIFIC TRADING CO.,  
84, Queen's Road, Central.  
Telephone 2212.  
Sole agents for South China.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

## INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

## WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 16.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80  
yielding a net income of 5.65%  
Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on application to the  
**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE**  
5, Chater Road.  
M. ROUET de JOURNEL, Manager.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80

Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918 payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.  
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.  
Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th are accepted in payment.  
Application will be received by:  
**THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)**  
Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIBB, Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

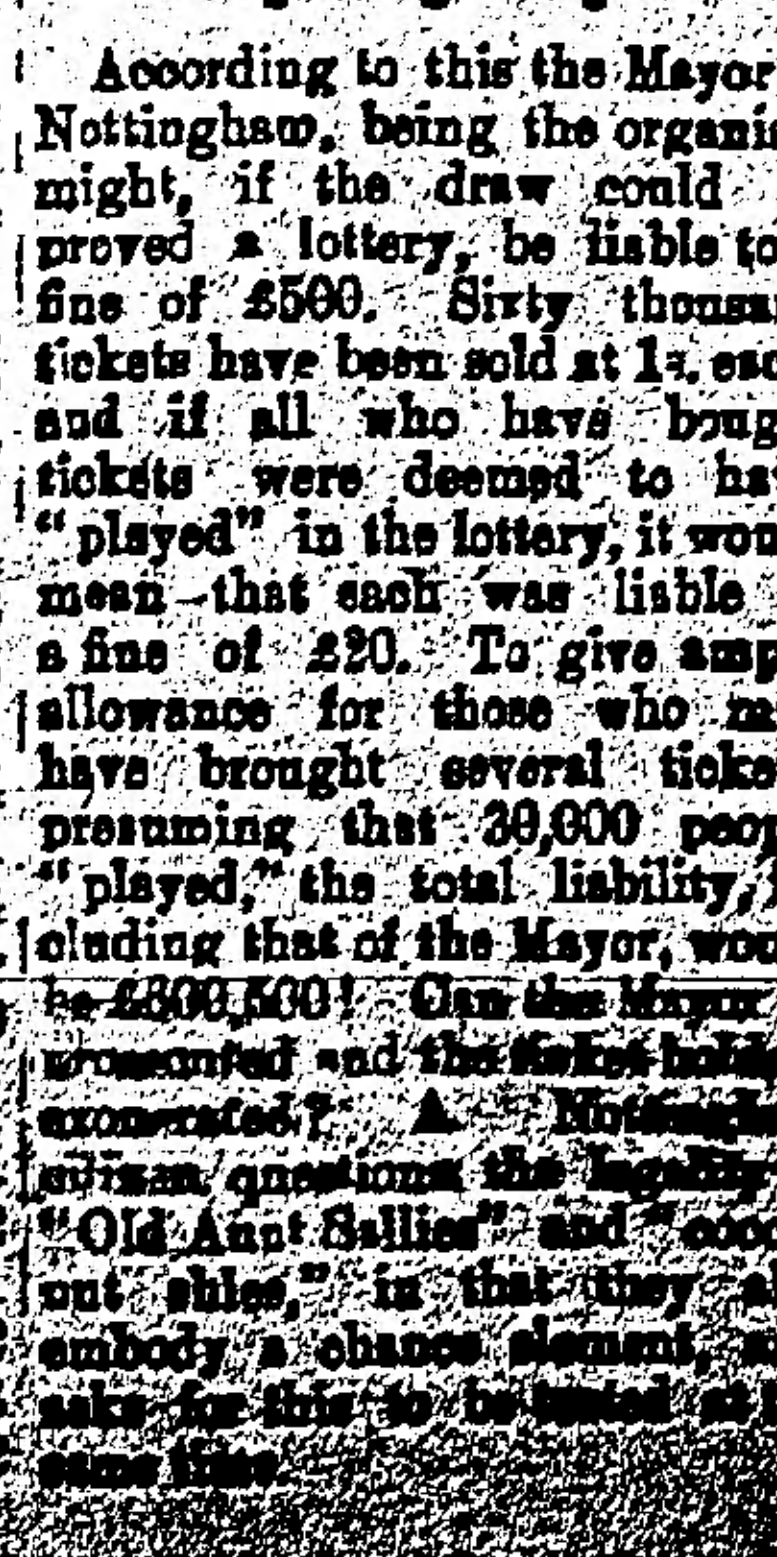
**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR BOND DRAWING ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANAL LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries:  
Messrs. J. H. & J. W. ...

**WHY** is it more advantageous to insure Motor Cars or Cycles against accidents with the **MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.** **BECAUSE** their policies offer advantages which are unobtainable elsewhere.  
For rates & information apply to **UNION TRADING CO.**  
Central Agents.







AN INGENUOUS  
BURGLARY.Sennet Frere's Premises  
Entered.

Burglars have again been busy in the very centre of the business quarter of the city, a most daring and at the same time ingenious robbery at Messrs. Sennet Frere's premises having come to light this morning. In the course of their operations, the thieves must have been occupied for a considerable time, for they managed to break through three walls before they reached their objective, and even went to the length of cutting a hole through a show-case which obstructed their passage into the jewellery shop.

A watchman is nightly employed outside Messrs. Sennet Frere's premises, and the thieves were evidently aware of this fact and laid their plans accordingly. So far as can be gathered, they began their operations through entering the door of the French Store by means of a duplicate key, for this morning that door was found to be unlocked. They then appear to have gone to the back of the shop, behind a partition, and here they succeeded in cutting a hole some twelve inches by eight inches through the brick wall which separated the premises from Messrs. Brewer and Company's shop. The things missed by the French Store were some perfume and the money from the cash register. Once in Messrs. Brewer's, the burglars managed to get into the next shop, occupied by Nikko and Company, and to do this they cut a hole through the wooden partition dividing the premises. Here they opened a small Japanese safe, but only got a few Japanese coins for their trouble, and they also purloined some tortoise-shell and some silver and gold articles. Still keeping at the back of the premises, the thieves next proceeded to knock a hole through the brick wall leading to the way to Messrs. Sennet Frere's shop, but when the hole was made it was found that there was a show-case on the other side. Through this, the burglars saw a hole twelve inches by eight, and through the aperture they succeeded in reaching their objective. From one of the windows they extracted some silver watches and from a case they took a few more silver watches and three imitation pearl necklaces, evidently thinking that they were genuine pearls. They evidently used some discretion, as they did not take any nickel watches and left all the more bulky silver-ware intact. They must have been disturbed in their work, however, for two watches, one with its face open, were left on the top of a case, evidently having been examined, while several card-board boxes and wrappings were lying on the floor. The windows at the back of the premises, which look into the courtyard of the Hongkong Hotel and are protected with wire-netting, were left quite intact, so the thieves must have made their escape by the same way as they had entered.

It would seem that the burglars spent quite a time in Messrs. Brewer and Company's store, for they went to the pains of covering a part of the front window with a large piece of cloth, so as to prevent anyone from seeing them, the partition through which they cut being close to the window. Then they appear to have settled down to a little picnic, for they utilised a tumbler for drinking purposes and evidently had a good feed of apples (presumably stolen from the French Store), for the rind and cores were lying all about the floor. They also stole several boxes of cigarettes, but the only other theft committed in this shop was the riding of the bill, which contained some eighty dollars.

The whole thing was very cleverly and systematically arranged, and from the fact that entrance seems to have been effected through the French Store doorway by means of a duplicate key, it would appear that some one must have been working in collusion with the thieves. The Police have the matter in hand.

## SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.  
Hongkong Football Club, 2;  
R.G.A., 1.  
Navy, 0; Manchester Regt., 0.  
Royal Engineers, 3; South  
China Athletic, 0.2nd DIVISION HONGKONG LEAGUE.  
Staffs and Departments, 1;  
87th Coy. R.A., 0.  
Hongkong University, 1; 88th  
Coy. R.A., 0.

There was a big programme of League football on Saturday at the Valley, and, considering the hot weather, some good games resulted.

Club v. R.G.A.

This game on the Club ground was a very interesting one, as R.G.A., although fielding a weak side, fully extended the Club and gave the home defence many anxious moments until the final whistle. The game started spiritedly, with the Club forwards doing a lot of smart attacking, and after McTavish and Richellman had both missed good openings, the latter very cleverly manoeuvred for position and scored with a daisy-cutter. The R.A., mainly through Green, gave Gerrard one of two anxious moments but the Club generally were superior at this stage, and, following some persistent attacking, Sharman, in an effort to clear, put the ball past his own goalie, giving Club a two-goal lead. This reverse appeared, to put more spirit into the R.A. players and Green, running through, beat the backs, and scored a clever goal just on the interval.

In the second half the R.A. had as much of the game as the Club, and on occasions came very near scoring but time arrived with the score unaltered.

For the Club, Gerrard in goal made some very useful saves, but was not troubled much at close quarters, excepting when, beaten by Green, when probably it would have been advantageous to have come out of goal to meet the forward. Black and McCubbin had a fairly easy time at back and both kicked with good judgment. Stewart was the best of the halves, but all played a very hard game. The Club forwards were very disappointing, for while they all did some clever things at times, there appeared no understanding between the two wings and Jennings alone played up to form. The right wing was weak and not dangerous in front of goal.

R.A. were unfortunately without Telford and Lt. Middleton, but they played gamely throughout, and, with a little stiffening in the defence, will be hard to beat. Lieut. Hall was the better of the two backs, and Sharman, who deputised for Telford, was ever prominent in the defence and his goal against his own side was distinctly hard luck. Green was a long way ahead of his conferees, but the two wing men were very enterprising and centred well within the Club half. The game was a very pleasant one throughout, being played in good spirit. Mr. Wright officiated as referee.

Navy v. Manchester Regt.

Particular interest was centred in the new Regiment's debut in local football, but, as was expected, the Navy, who at present are very strong, were far too good for the military team, who will take several weeks to settle down properly. The military side, however, possesses some good material and with a little hard training will give a good account of themselves. The Navy started very confidently, getting a goal by Farmelov, after a nice passing movement on the right wing. McNiven and Burton each added goals, the former getting two, and the Navy at the interval had a clear 4-goal lead.

The second half was a great personal triumph for the Navy's centre-forward, McNiven, who scored five goals, all obtained by good football.

The Manchester Regt. have very sportingly entered the League with perhaps the fewest men available of any regular regiment which has visited Hongkong and will shake down much better than they showed against the Navy. They were well served by their centre-forward and their centre half-back, who worked hard throughout, while

the left back was the letter of a sturdy pair. The wing forwards were too easily robbed of the ball and their passing was poor.

The Navy are playing in great form and are strong in every department, it will be interesting to see them properly extended in their later matches. The defence is very strong and the forwards, of whom McNiven is the star artist, are always dangerous. On present form, if Navy can retain all their players, it is hard to see whether any of the other League Clubs will have much success against them, as the strength of the team is uniform throughout. Sergeant Pagnell proved an efficient referee.

South China Athletic v.  
Royal Engineers.

This game at the Military ground was watched by an enormous crowd, and nearly spoilt by reason of the crowd, as on one occasion the ball was netted by the South China team after it had a crack over a session's partisan of that Club, and the point been very properly disallowed by the referee, Mr. Tacher R.N. Surely the Military and Naval authorities can rope their grounds in the same manner as the Club officials have done theirs, for, until this is done, no matches on these grounds will be entirely satisfactory. The first half was full of exciting thrills, the clever forwards of South China being stopped in the nick of time by Bloomfield and Waller, who played fine defensive games. The sensations, however, were provided in the second half, as, after a break-away by South China, Waller, the Engineer's back trapped the ball, and, eluding several of the South China players, finished with a very hard shot which completely beat Leo Hing. The effort was deservedly, very enthusiastically greeted by the crowd. The Engineers had been gradually wearing down their opponents and Jarvis and Millard put the issue beyond doubt with two further goals, South China's backs being obviously upset by the first goal.

The Engineers are to be congratulated on a bright display marked by a slight exhibition of roughness against their lighter opponents, who, however, themselves had to be checked occasionally by the referee. Townsend and Paccall in the forward line were very troublesome to the China defence, playing high-class football, while Charters and White gave a very clean and clever display of half-back work. The backs were strong and Waller's goal was a beauty, his general play, too, in a strange position, being very creditable. The South China team are finding the Senior League a little more difficult than the 2nd Division, but the team is a very clever one and when they have the experience of a few more senior matches they will be hard to beat.

Until the R.E. scored, Cheung and Leung at back played very well, but were not so prominent when they had their backs to the wall. They kicked wildly on occasions. Leung Dai Fong played pluckily throughout, his lack of inches being a great handicap, however, at centre half. The forwards played football that the crowd likes, but were too easily hustled off the ball, Au Kit Shing and Po Kim being the best of a clever line.

University v. 88th Coy. R.A.

This match on the Club ground proceeded the Senior match and drew a large crowd of spectators. There was nothing scored to the interval although both goals had some very narrow escapes, but in the second half Samy gave the University the lead with a clever first-time drive after some fire work on the right wing. The 88th Coy. fielded a weak side, several of their regular players assisting the Senior eleven, but the spectators were particularly pleased by the play of the small University players who showed a good knowledge of the game. The outside right is a player with a future, being fast and clever, and the other forwards, though on the small side, will make a dangerous line. The halves were steady under pressure and the left back kicked very cleanly and saved his side on numerous occasions. Sergeant Stephenson had control of the game.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

## FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it

## FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"ARROW"  
COLLARS & SHIRTSARE BEING  
ATTRACTIVELY DISPLAYED  
BY

MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

SEE THEIR WINDOW.

## A RECENT JUDGMENT.

Leave to Appeal to Privy  
Council.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies K.C.), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice H. E. J. Gompertz) sat in Full Court this morning to hear an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the case of the Kin Yee Loong v. the Trustees of the Wing Hang Hong and others.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the Kin Yee Loong and Mr. C. G. Alabaster O.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

The judgment was recently given by Sir Havilland de Saumarez and Mr. Justice Gompertz against a decision by the Chief Justice in this action. The Judges disagreed on the appeal; hence the application of to-day.

Mr. Potter, making the application, said he understood that there was no opposition, nor could there be any. There was only one question which the other side wanted safeguarded and that was on the matter of costs.

He agreed that any judgment given as part and parcel of the judgment given a week ago.

Mr. Alabaster indicated his concurrence, and the application was granted.

Staffs and Depts. v. 87th  
Coy. R.A.

This match on the Navy ground was not productive of much good football, a little too much feeling being displayed, which rather marred the game, and in the closing stages the referee had to send off the field, two of the players who unfortunately lost control of themselves. The Staffs throughout were the cleverest side, but over-eagerness in front of goal robbed them of scoring and it was left to Kirby, well on in the second half, to open the scoring, giving his side the victory.

The 87th Coy. played a hard defensive game, the backs and goalie having a busy afternoon, and only their good play prevented Staffs scoring more than once. Ellerby was very conspicuous throughout and with luck would have beaten the 88th goalie on several occasions. He was well supported by his men. The defence had a comparatively easy afternoon as the 87th forwards were not too good and Wain and Sheriff were hard to beat. Gunner Dewhurst was in charge of the game.

QUIZ

LOSS OF WEIGHT A SIGN  
OF DEBILITY.How Many People are Maintaining  
Their Strength?

When you are ill and losing weight, failing in strength and growing pale and sallow day by day it is a sign that you need more blood.

Whatever the cause there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it will carry renewed life and strength to every part of the body.

A remedy that arrests the decline in health and strength, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates at once to the patient that the anaemia is being overcome, and that rich red blood is now helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the victim of thin blood is liable.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore lost vitality. New energy circulates through the system, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Begin a course yourself without delay; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.00, six for \$5.00, from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free to Readers. A useful Little Health Guide will be sent free to you if you direct a postcard request to the above address.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, 9th November,  
1918,commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,

(For account of the concerned)  
81 Tons Mild Steel Angles,  
18-22" assorted, as follows:—  
29 tons 14" x 14" x 3/16"  
14 " 2" x 2" x 3/16"  
5 " 2" x 2" x 1/2"  
8 " 3" x 3" x 1/2"  
10 " 3" x 3" x 5/16"  
15 " 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1/2"  
On view from Wednesday,  
the 6th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.TRADE MARK  
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

## SHIRTS

With stiff or soft double cuffs, in white or pretty patterns and pleasing colour. Made in the good Arrow way of fabrics that wear and colours that will not fade.

WE'VE AN ARROW SHIRT FOR EVERY OCCASION.

## MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346LATEST STYLES  
IN**Glyn's Hand**  
made **Hats**  
Old English makeNEGLECTS in all the NEWEST  
MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

## NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"  
"OH YOU DADDY!"  
"STRUTTERS' BALL!"  
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY!"  
"SAND DUNES!"  
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT!"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

## THE LEADING BRAND

OF  
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT  
ON THE MARKET

T.B. HALL &amp; CO. LTD.

TRADE MARK  
THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND  
OF  
ALE & STOUTTHIS FAMOUS BRAND  
OF STOUTIS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS  
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY  
AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.



## SHIPPING NEWS

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TSINGTAO & NUHWANG	Hupoh	5th Nov. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th Nov. at noon
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	7th Nov. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sungang	8th Nov. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Sinjan	12th Nov. at noon

**SHANGHAI LINE.**--PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric Light and  
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between  
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of  
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are  
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment  
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Telephone No. 36.  
HONGKONG Nov. 4 1918  
Agents.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between  
**CHINA and JAPAN**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

Tjipanas ...	Tjilatjap	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	Saigon
Tjilatjap ...	Kobe & Moji	7th Nov.	9th Nov.	Macassar
Sorakarta.	Shanghai	7th Nov.	8th Nov.	Batavia
Billiton ....	Java & M'sar	9th Nov.	16th Nov.	Y'hama, Kobe
Nias?	Java	9th Nov.	16th Nov.	S. & S.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN

Tjikini	Java	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java & M'ear	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.	Amoy
Tjimanoe	Java	22nd Nov.	28th Nov.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric lights and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**  
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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having  
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 Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ..	A. E. Hodgins...	WED., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.

**FOR SWATOW.**

Arrivals and Departures from the Command (H)

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For Steamship On

TISIN via Wwei, Cfooo	Chipshing	Tues.	5th Nov.	at	d'light.
HALPHONG	Taksang	Wed.	6th Nov.	at	8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur.	7th Nov.	at	noon.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri.	8th Nov.	at	d'light.
MANILLA	Yensang	Fri.	8th Nov.	at	3 p.m.
MANILLA	Loongsang	Fri.	10th Nov.	at	3 p.m.

**SINGAPORE LINE:**—The s.s. "YAN KWEE HUCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodations for the Chinese passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadar, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.  
TENTHIN LINE:-A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Thientai  
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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

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**Aliens on British Ships.**  
In the House of Commons recently Mr. Gershom Steward asked whether it is possible in war time for British-owned vessels to be commanded and officered by alien seamen, notwithstanding the fact that there are numbers of masters and officers of British nationality who are seeking employment. Mr. Wardle's statement, that "a neutral who has the necessary qualifications can be employed as a master or officer of a British ship," is felt to be highly unsatisfactory, as it leaves a loophole through which the enemy, always clever in assuming alien names and nationalities, can creep.

### Heroic Defence of Merchant Ship

Amongst recent accounts of the destruction of enemy submarines is one in which the merchant captain, though his vessel was attacked by the enemy stopped his engines and swung stern on to the submarine, commencing to fire at it. After a few shots a thick black column of smoke rose from the water, and the submarine disappeared. The vessel proceeded on her course, and five minutes later sighted a quantity of wreckage along with hatches, two submerged boats and part of a house, showing that some other vessel had been less fortunate. These particulars having come before the notice of the council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, they have been laid together with an appeal for recognition, before the proper authorities, and it is anticipated that an award will be made in due course. It is interesting to note that the second engineer has already been granted an award of £20 for being the first to sight the periscope.

Shipping Advisory Committee. "H.C." writes in the "Journal of Commerce":—"In my judgment you have very properly called attention to the fact that shipping is not represented on this Advisory Committee, as mentioned in your note yesterday. Now, will any of the shipping organisations take any steps to procure a nominee on the committee? I venture to assert that not the slightest action will be taken by them. This committee will be regarded as being of no consequence to them, but, in my judgment, they will be wrong in taking up this attitude. I should like to see these organisations up and doing, and bestirring themselves to have a voice in all these things. These organisations ought, in my opinion, to take a more direct interest in national affairs than they have done, even if many of these things do not immediately concern their own industry. Could Mr. Clemons, for instance, be persuaded to write to the Secretary of this Advisory Committee suggesting the advisability of a shipowner being asked to serve on it?"

**British and French**

**Merchant Marine.** The "Petit Parisien," commenting on the Board of Trade's report urging a prompt abrogation of the State's control of merchant shipping, remarks that not only is the British State control less complete than the French, but there exists also an essential difference between the positions of the Mercantile Marines of the two countries. British shipowners are now, and in the future, to replace any lost ships on easy terms, while French ships are paid for by bills of exchange maturing three years after the cessation of hostilities. At that time freights will have ceased to be very remunerative, and not only will the British and American friends of France have placed their "cannage," but the merchant services of Norway, Spain, Holland, and even Germany will also have made great efforts to reach their pre-war standard. The price that the State is now paying for Neutral vessels as compared with that paid for French ships that have been requisitioned, proves that the fortunes of the Neutral shipowners are being made at the expense of the French. Great Britain has not entirely escaped the danger either, but the British merchant shipping has more resources at its disposal than the French.







## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## LATEST SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

The Successes Summarised.

Lyons, November 2.

On Friday, General Gouraud's forces took the offensive on either side of Vouziers and progressed on a front of 20 kilometres and attained their objectives. They passed the Aisne and occupied the villages of Semuy and Voucy, and pushed up to the plateau.

The American Army advanced west of Grandpre and conquered several villages and advanced more than three kilometres at certain points.

In Belgium, the armies operating in Flanders obtained important successes. North of Audenarde, the French and Americans conquered the heights on the Lys and Ecosat, and took Audenarde and 19 villages. The advance in two days reached a depth of from eight to 16 kilometres.

The British troops on a front of 10 kilometres took Maseghes and Aulroy. Valenciennes is entirely in their power.—French Wireless.

## THE U. S. ARMY.

Reaching the Four Million Mark.

London, November 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says General Crowder has announced Draft calls for the mobilization of 291,000 men before November 21, bringing the total United States Army to over four millions.

## STOLEN CORKS.

A Charge of Receiving.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with receiving about 7,000 corks, knowing the same to have been stolen from Messrs. G. and Co. Serjt. Ingham prosecuted and Mr. A. E. Hall defended, whilst Mr. C. Bond appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the firm.

An King-fook, the man who was convicted for stealing the corks, said he started stealing corks this year. He stole from several hundreds to a thousand a month, and sold them all to the Tai Soy shop in Chai Loong Street. He sold the corks for about \$30 to \$40. He recognised the defendant, to whom he sold the corks. The defendant might have been the manager of the shop. He was paid about \$10 to \$20 by the defendant. The corks had the name of Gande Price and Co. Ltd. on them. Defendant did not ask him where he got the corks from. The corks had not been used at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness said he had never done business before with the defendant. They had regular dealings with Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., in selling bottles to them. He denied that he told the defendant that the corks cost 8¢ each.

Mr. O. Bond, in giving evidence said that at present the value of cork was about five cents each. Some of the corks were stamped and some were unstamped. On some of the corks an attempt was made to obliterate the firm's stamp on them. He saw the corks in the defendant's shop; they were mixed up in bags. His firm did not sell corks. At about 3.30 p.m. last Monday, Mr. Smith came to his office and asked him if he sold corks. Witness said "No."

Mr. Smith then asked him if he had lately sold corks to Chinese compradore, and witness replied "No." Mr. Smith then produced a sample cork and said that he was offered 400 gross of these corks by Tai Loy. Mr. Bond examined them and found them to be the Company's property. He then informed the Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness said that a man Chan Chee was employed to buy bottles for the firm. He identified some of the corks as the firm's property. Further evidence was called, and the case is proceeding.

## Organ Recital.

The first of a new series of organ recitals will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. by Mr. Denman Fuller. The programme will include several pieces which have not been played here before and a collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund.

## M. C. L. BAZAAR.

Successful Function at Government House.

The annual bazaar held in connection with the Hongkong branch of the Ministering Children's League took place at the grounds of Government House on Saturday afternoon and was generally voted as being the most successful yet held. In the absence of Lady May, Mrs. Gurner was in charge, while among those who attended was H. E. the Officer, Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Olud Severn, O.M.G.). The grounds were very prettily decorated for the occasion, thanks to the good offices of a number of willing naval men, while the numerous stalls were very artistically arranged. Besides the stalls there were numerous side attractions for the purpose of securing funds, while raffles were quite a feature. The "Tamar" dip was very effectively arranged, this consisting of a splendid model of the receiving ship, in which were numbered tickets covered in seaweed, those drawing lucky numbers being entitled to prizes. The "chie" at which effigies of the Kaiser and his underlings were the targets, and the Obute, both proved a big draw and did splendid business. The full list of stall-holders is as follows:—

Naval Stall.—Mrs. Gurner, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dreaper, Mrs. Marryat, Miss Gurner, Miss Perston, Miss Lillie, Miss Oresie, Misses F. Rodney and M. Wright, H.M.S. Tamar's Dip.—The Misses Pile, P. O. Styles, P. O. Bridgeman.

Sliding Chute.—Master at arms Beal, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Robinson. The "Shy."—P. O. Seeling, Cpl. Lescombe, Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Smart and Mr. A. B. Love ("Charlie Choplin").

Base-ball.—Messrs. W. Henke ("Wizard"), Barclay, Twine and Foley.

Military Stall.—Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Litt, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Raworth, Mrs. Miller Jones, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Walmsley, Captain and Mrs. Brett, the Misses Nellie and Gladys Reynolds, Norah Howell, Betty Hammond, and Leah Littott.

Gold Fish Stall.—Miss Ventrie, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robinson, Captain Buck, Lieuts. McConnell and Campbell.

Diocesan School Stall.—Miss Skipton, Miss J. Hiee, Miss Allen and Miss Poon Wai.

Police Stall.—Mrs. Messer, Mrs. King, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Cayrell, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Floyd.

Victoria Stall (East Point), No. 1.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Young and Miss Cooper.

Victoria Stall, No. 2.—Mrs. Middleton Warren, Mrs. Hollaway, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Wallace.

Dollar Stall.—Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Harris Walker, Mrs. Dies, Mrs. Weill.

Kowloon Stall.—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Harris Gill, Mrs. Le Braton, Mrs. Young, Mrs. White, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Thom.

Street Stall.—The Misses Le-cable, V. Butterfield, A. Ormiston, Helga and Lux de Journal.

Peak Stall.—Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. MacDonald, the Misses Wilkinson, Ritchie and Woodcock.

Quarry Bay Stall.—Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Chappman and Mrs. Drummond.

St. Paul's Girls School Stall.—The Misses F. O. Woo, Elliot, E. Lo and Kwok.

Thirty-cents Stall.—Pupils of St. Paul's Girls School.

St. Stephen's Girls' College Stall.—Miss Griffin, Miss Hazeland, Miss Gills and Miss Higgins.

Bellios Girls' School.—Miss Clark and staff.

Ken Oi Stall.—Miss Ho, Miss Winnie Lee and Friends.

Tea and Refreshment Stall.—Managed by Mrs. Ross Thomson and Mrs. Montagu Harston, assisted by Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Turner, Miss Johnson, Miss Crowe and Gauder Hammond. The ladies acting as waitresses at the stall were: Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Brown, etc.

## Y. M. C. A. IN FRANCE.

A Promoter of Internationalism.

The following article was written on behalf of the American United War Work Campaign, which will open on November 11: Service with the Y. M. C. A. Foyer du Soldat in France in a great promoter of internationalism. The American business or professional man who puts on a Red Triangle uniform and goes into this branch of the work is subjected to a broadening influence that soon irons out any creases in his perspective. He sees so much to admire in so many different nationalities that he cannot possibly harbour any prejudices for long, nor cling to the by no means uncommon idea that Americans have a corner on all the virtues.

The Foyer du Soldat works with the French army and the French army has numerous divisions made up of colonial troops. There are Annamites, Moroccans, Senegalese, and Polonnais among these colonial troops. There are also Italian troops, some of the labour battalions, attached to the Tricolor. So the Red Triangle man in the course of a month comes in contact with many men of many creeds.

Every one of these nationalities has proved itself possessed of good qualities. Courage and tenacity are found among the black, brown, and yellow men as well as among the white, and the secretary, if he had had any mistaken opinions regarding "inferior races," soon realises them. The Moroccans, for example, are regarded as among the fiercest fighters in the world and they have earned the respect of the Boche whenever opposed to Von Hindenburg's legions. The Senegalese, also, big, coal-black fellows, are able to give a splendid account of themselves in combat. With knife or bayonet they seek no odds of anyone, and in a hand-to-hand encounter they are thoroughly happy.

The French soldier is deeply appreciative of any service rendered him by the Foyer du Soldat, as are his dark-skinned colonial comrades. This service makes him a better soldier by maintaining his morale. Sometimes the Y.M.C.A. is able to be of great aid to the army in other ways than amusing the men and providing them comforts. During the height of the big July push on the Soissons front, for example, a band of 700 poilus descended upon a small Foyer after riding scores of miles over unspeakable roads in camions. These men outran their commissary and were hungry, thirsty, and tired.

There was nothing to eat or drink to be had in the village stores but the Y.M.C.A. pitched in and for fifteen consecutive hours served drinks, hot and cold. In this time 3,000 cups of various beverages were dispensed and the men were able to resume their journey toward the front refreshed and heartened, ready to tackle the Hunns with confidence and enthusiasm.

Mrs. Lowe (assisted by five young ladies), Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Murray-Scott, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Miss Hastings, Miss Linder, Miss Robinson, Miss A. Gordon, Miss V. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Boris Grimbale, Miss Vids Grimbale, Miss Gill, Miss Stone, Miss Robertson, the Misses Holyoak and Miss Mayne.

In the evening a large audience gathered in the Ballroom at Government House, where a most enjoyable entertainment was held. The first part consisted of one really beautiful dance by pupils of Mrs. Harris Walker, whose admirable training was demonstrated in all that the girls did, Mrs. Ross being at the piano. The second part comprised a pretty children's play, "Ossie in Toyland," which was most creditably presented by children from Quarry Bay, these having been taught by Mrs. Mitchell. For this item, Miss Rose Mitchell was pianist, while Mrs. Grimshaw was responsible for the scenery and lighting effects.

Kent Teachers' Salaries Raised. The Kent County Council has raised the maximum salaries of uncertificated teachers who qualified for recognition in or before 1906 from \$100 to \$120 in the case of men and from \$90 to \$110 in the case of women.

## BIG JEWELLERY THEFT.

A Chinese Girl in Trouble.

A story of ingratitude was told at the Police Court this morning, to Mr. J. B. Wood, when Inspector Grant prosecuted a Chinese girl, aged eighteen years for the larceny of jewellery and money to the extent of over \$2,000 the property of her mistress, Mrs. Kwan.

In relating the facts of the case, Inspector Grant said that the defendant came from the same village as Mrs. Kwan, with whom she had been employed for three years and during her employment she was treated with the kindest consideration. Several larcenies occurred at the house No. 40, Caine Road and the matter was reported to the Police. On November 1, a cash-box containing \$465 in money and twenty nine pieces of jewellery, worth over \$1,000, was missing and the fact was communicated to the Police, with the result that a visit was paid to the place. He (Inspector Grant) searched the place and made enquiries, and his suspicions fell upon the girl. He told the people of the house to search the house thoroughly and to watch the defendant closely. On Saturday, Dr. Kwan's son was searching the place and a retaining wall and a pipe caught his eye. He peeped down the pipe and saw a lot of paper there. He fetched a stick and gradually contrived to get some of the paper out. In one of the papers there was wrapped a small tin box and on opening it he found a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$648. Just then a Police party arrived to make further searches and the youth told the Police what he had found. They then continued to search the pipe and saw a bunch of keys. On searching another pipe, a silver purse wrapped up in a handkerchief was found.

Under the defendant's washstand a pair of scissors was found, newly broken, also an implement used in an attempt to wrench open the cash-box. When defendant saw this she confessed where she had hidden the cash-box, which was subsequently found on the top of Mrs. Kwan's wardrobe, wrapped in paper. On opening it, all the contents of the box were found intact. The box was wrangled by the defendant in an attempt to open it, but she could not succeed.

After corroborative evidence had been given, his Worship remanded the case until Wednesday.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS. Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:— Winter Uniform. All ranks are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Blue Uniform, Belt, Cap and Cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Tuesday, November 5th.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon and Band. 6 p.m. No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, November 6th.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance. 6 p.m. No. 6 Platoon.

Thursday, November 7th.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon. 6 p.m. Buglers and Drummers.

Friday, November 8th.—5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon; 6 p.m. Mounted Police.

Scores Officers will attend these Parades.

Members not in possession of Winter Uniform need not attend. They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for an issue of uniform; Band Practices 6 p.m.

Friday, 8th, 15th and 22nd November; Tuesday, 12th and 19th November.

Dismissed. P. O. 166 Leung Kam-long.

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Welsh Island for the Church. The Bishop of Bangor has consecrated for public burial the remaining portion of Llandyllis Island, Menai Bridge. The whole of the island, upon which stands a church 1,200 years old, has been conveyed to the Church by Lord Anglesey.

Other improvements which Palestine sorely needs are better roads and more of them. Viscount Bryce states: "Some few light, narrow-gauge railways might also be constructed, and better ports provided. Haifa is at present the only fairly good one. Jaffa, the next best, might however be rendered more secure. Such improvement would be so beneficial to the existing inhabitants as to reconcile them to any new regime that might be established, and I believe from what I could learn when I visited the country in 1914 that they would welcome any change from Turkish rule."

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## SCHOOL FEES ABOLISHED.

Education Bill Makes Rapid Progress.

With the controversial clauses out of the way rapid progress was made in the Committee Stage of the Education Bill recently. Clause 22, which provides for the abolition of fees in elementary schools, was agreed to after opposition had been expressed by Mr. Bigland, Mr. Marriot, and others. Mr. Bigland moved an amendment designed to continue fees in schools of a higher grade type in which fees of not less than 3d. a week had been charged. He assumed that the object of the clause was to extinguish non-provided schools after the period of five years during which the clause provides the managers of the schools shall be repaid for their loss by Treasury grants. He suggested, therefore, that the religious controversy would be reopened, because the extinction of these schools would remove the only bulwark against secular education.

Mr. Runciman appealed to the House not to endanger the Bill by allowing the religious issue to be reopened, and he warned Mr. Bigland and his supporters that if they did raise it the right of the denominational schools to exist at all must be challenged.

Mr. Percy Harris contended that there must be uniformity of conditions in a truly national system of education, and he urged Mr. Fisher to stand firm.

Mr. Fisher declined to accept the amendment on the ground that where education is compulsory it should be free, and that where it is voluntary, as in the secondary schools, parents should be at liberty to pay fees.

The amendment was rejected by 177 votes to 51, and after Mr. King had tried unsuccessfully to secure the elimination of the provision to pay to managers for five years a sum equal to that received by them from fees, the clause was added to the Bill.

Sir S. Costa resisted Clause 25, under which pupil and student teachers may be drafted into non-provided schools, but after Mr. Fisher had explained that this was necessary on account of the dearth of teachers the clause was agreed to.

The remaining clauses of the Bill, with no material amendment, were disposed of speedily.

## ROOM IN PALESTINE.

Lord Bryce's Estimate.

In the *Memorandum* of New York, Viscount Bryce, writing on the economic aspect of the Jewish settlement in Palestine, suggests that room can be found in the country as it stands for about 300,000 additional immigrants. "If," he adds, "the middle and lower Jordan Valley were irrigated, if reservoirs of water from the winter and spring rains were provided, if the ancient cisterns were repaired, if the terrace cultivation on the slopes of the hills were replanted with trees, for the land is now terribly bare, it would be possible to provide work and sustenance for many more—perhaps for another 300,000 or an even larger number. For these purposes capital would be required, but the liberality of those wealthy men who, both in Europe and America, have already shown their sympathy with the Zionist movement would doubtless provide what capital was needed; and the returns from the irrigated lands would before long be satisfactory."

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## CRIMINALS REFORMED BY WAR.

Prisons Depopulated.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commissioners and Director of Convict Prisons and founder of the Borstal system, addressed a conference of overseas journalists at the Press Centre, Norfolk street, recently, on "Prison Welfare in Relation to the War."

Inmates of prisons, he said, had not only responded to the call made upon them for increased manufacturing output, but many on release had "made good" by enlistment in combatant or labour units. There were many remarkable examples of men with the gravest penal histories performing acts of heroism and gallantry. Some had been promoted or decorated; some had made the supreme sacrifice. One man who had received three sentences of penal servitude, and whose whole history showed him to be a man of violent character, enlisted against society, enlisted on his release in 1916. Invalided after service in the fighting line, he volunteered to save another man's life by giving his blood for transfusion. During the operation he contracted blood poisoning and was sent to England very ill. After recovery he obtained a first-class certificate as bombing instructor and returned to the front, where he won the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal. His officer reported: "He is one of our best N.C.O.s and has rendered splendid service throughout, and that after three months in the hottest part of the line."

Sir E. Ruggles-Brise gave the following figures of the daily average population of the prison establishments for this year and the year before the war.

	1913.	1918.
Convict prisons	2,704	1,363
Local prisons	14,352	7,335
Borstal institutions	928	720
State industrial reformatories	31	3

The fall in the prison population since the war was, he said, explained to a great extent by the call upon the manhood of the nation, thus diverting many from an idle and unprofitable life, and by the increased opportunities for employment to those who in ordinary times would not be eligible for want of necessary qualifications. To this might be added the intense spirit prevailing all classes, leading men and women to abstain from doing evil, and to help the common weal by work or example. But apart from the special conditions arising out of the war, the great army of offenders, against the law was being gradually diminished by the policy which had been actively pursued for years of concentrating attention on the young offender between 16 and 21. Twenty years ago nearly 20,000 of those lads were sent to prison. The number now was about 4,000.

The effect of the war on the output of prison labour was also remarkable. The average value of prison labour was now nearly \$9 a head greater than it had been for the five years before the war. The appeal to patriotism had met with a splendid response from prison workers. Since August, 1914, more than 17 millions of articles had been distributed to Government Departments for war purposes. This represented an average daily output of nearly 12,000 articles. Over 70 per cent. of the inmates of prisons had been allocated entirely to war work. In former years, owing to the difficulty of providing suitable employment in prisons, a large percentage of prisoners were employed on low-grade industries, such as picking oskum, cotton, and wool. Now only 2 per cent. were thus employed.

Other improvements which Palestine sorely needs are better roads and more of them. Viscount Bryce states: "Some few light, narrow-gauge railways might also be constructed, and better ports provided. Haifa is at present the only fairly good one. Jaffa, the next best, might however be rendered more secure. Such improvement would be so beneficial to the existing inhabitants as to reconcile them to any new regime that might be established, and I believe from what I could learn when I visited the country in 1914 that they would welcome any change from Turkish rule."

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PEACE SITUATION.

## New King of Bulgaria Abdicates.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.

A message from Berlin says the Bulgarian King Boris has abdicated and a Peasant Government has been established at Tirnovo under M. Stambulinsky.

## A Sensational Week.

London, Nov. 2.

The abdication of King Boris is the latest sensation of a week which has witnessed the collapse of two empires. A Peasant Government in Bulgaria may be indicative of the end of a sudden development of military disaster of the first magnitude on the plains of Venetia. The establishment of tendency of events in Austria-Hungary where conditions are at present chaotic and news from which is scrappy and uncertain. There are apparently two Premiers in Hungary, Count Hadix, the nominee of Archduke Joseph and charged by the latter to restore order, and Count Karolyi, whose former championship of Magyar domination makes his National Ministry suspect in the eyes of the Allies. Both may still be submerged in a wave of soviet anarchy as the establishment of Councils of Soldiers and Officers is reported at both Vienna and Budapest.

Count Karolyi has issued a list of Ministers which is chiefly notable for the fact that they are all Magyars. Another new Cabinet is the German-Austrian formed at Vienna the most notable name wherein is Herr Horder, who has the Foreign portfolio. The Socialist, Victor Adler, is the father of the assassin of Premier Stuerger in 1916. Meanwhile the whereabouts of Emperor Karl is uncertain. The latest report is that he is still at Vienna. These developments impose new responsibilities on the Entente, involving safeguarding their nationals, the limitation of civil war, and the preservation of Governments capable of discharging obligations incurred under the Monarchy. It is impossible yet to predict how swift the march of events will affect Germany. The hurried departure of the Kaiser, the Chancellor, and Delbrueck, the Kaiser's Secretary, for Headquarters has revived rumours in Berlin of his impending abdication, though it is pointed out in London that the stiffened German resistance to the British coincided with the Kaiser's arrival at the front and it is stated that the first task of Ludendorff's successor, General Groener, is to collect reinforcements from the East for the West.

The "Vorwaerts" reports that a constituent assembly of Austrian Rumanes was formed on the 28th ult. and demanded union of Bukovina, Transylvania and Rumanian territories with Hungary as an independent State. Polish deputies in the Reichstag announced the union of Austro-Hungarian Polish territories with the Polish State. A Liquidation Commission has been established at Lemberg to arrange therefor. A message from Agram says the Croatian Diet has declared the absolute independence of Croatia and Dalmatia.

## Excitement in Rumania.

London, Nov. 2.

Views from Jassy show the great excitement in Rumania over the recent events. The King held numerous conferences with leaders of the Government and also the ex-Premier, M. Bratianu. There are indications of interesting developments.

## The Kaiser's Flight.

London, Nov. 2.

Swiss reports depict the Kaiser's departure for Headquarters as a flight. It is stated that the Government is urging his abdication. General Ludendorff, who is apparently still at Headquarters, is said to be chief of the military cabal against the Government, but it is believed that the latter could thwart any such plot.

## Kaiser's Abdication Necessary.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.

It is officially announced that Herr Scheidemann as Secretary of State has sent the Chancellor a memorandum emphasising the necessity of the abdication of the Emperor.

## Austrian Armistice Terms.

Rome, Nov. 2.

The Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles drew up the Austrian armistice on the conditions which General Diaz communicated to the Austrian envoys. The conditions render the enemy's resumption of the war impossible and also prevent him from profiting by the armistice by extricating himself from the present bad military position.

## Other Items.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.

A message from Vienna states: Premier Lammasch, representing the Imperial Regime, informs the President of the State Council that he is empowered to hand over the Government within the German-Austrian sphere.

A message from Budapest says: The Military and Navy Commands and civil servants are taking an oath of allegiance to the National Council. The Council is urging the people resume work and soldiers to return to their barracks. Popular rejoicings continue.

A message from Vienna says that plans are being drawn up for the formation of a representative Soldiers' Central Committee to replace the present provisional one.

## Dutch Military Leave.

The Hague, Nov. 2.

The granting of military leave is being resumed where it is militarily advisable except among the recent turbulent corps.

## GREAT SUCCESS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

## Splendid Allied Advance.

London, Nov. 2.

A British Italian official message says: The Tenth Army has crossed the Livorno between Motta and Saccile and is now bridging the river. The Forty-Eighth Division advanced its lines two kilometres northward of Monte Catz despite machine-gun resistance.

An Italian official message says: On the Asiago Plateau the Sixth Army, with two Allied divisions, took possession on the 1st of formidable positions on Monte Mosciagh, Monte Longara, Monte Baldomeletta-di-Gallo, the Sassorosso Tepitza and Wambara. We prisoners over three thousand and captured 232 guns. The enemy's resistance in the defile of Fadalto was overcome. We have entered Belluno. The third cavalry has reached the plains northward of Pordenone. Between Saccile and Stitino the infantry of the Tenth and Third Armies passed Livorno.

## 80,000 Prisoners.

Later.

An Italian official message states: Eastward of the Brenita the pursuit is continuing. On Asiago Plateau we crossed the Asa between Botzo and Roana and captured Mount Coman and Mount Lisher and are advancing in Noa Valley. The Fourth Army occupied the heights northward of Fozze Hollow and advanced in Sugana Valley, pressing on the old frontier on the evening of Nov. 1. Alpini crossed the Piave and spread out in the area between Feltré and San Giustina. The Eighth Army, in advancing towards Longarone. Our cavalry occupied Pordenone and passed Cellina and Meduna. The Third and Tenth Armies continue the advance eastwards. So far 1,800 guns and 80,000 prisoners have been counted. We liberated from captivity several thousand Italian soldiers.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## NEW ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

## Successful Flanders Offensive.

London, Nov. 2.

A successful attack in Flanders achieved an advance to a depth of six miles on a front of ten. We have reached the Scheldt from Berchem to Gavere, ten miles south of Ghent. We advanced two miles on a front of four south of Valenciennes, capturing Aulnoy and Preseau and reaching the southern edge of Valenciennes, which is flooded, resembling Venice. French and Americans, making a combined advance towards the Meuse, progressed for four miles and are nearing Bazancy.

## Big Captures.

London, Nov. 2.

A British-Belgian official message says: The operations of the Flanders armies continued on the 1st most successfully. The British in the south threw back the enemy on the Scheldt to Melden, capturing the strong villages of Anseghem, Tieghem, Caster and Eiseghet and making 900 prisoners. The French and Americans in the centre carried fiercely defended heights between the Lys and Scheldt and advanced to the Scheldt between Melden and Eecke on a front of sixteen and to a depth of from eight to sixteen kilometres, capturing in two days fighting nineteen villages, notably Deynze, Nazareth and Audenarde and taking on the 31st one thousand prisoners and two batteries. The Belgians in the north carried out minor operations at Derivation Canal assisted by French tanks.

## Allies Spare Valenciennes.

London, Nov. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 1st inst., says: The attack of the First and Third British armies south of Valenciennes, already threatens the enemy communications by the capture of the high ground south-east of the town. The enemy is resisting strongly and is clearly intending to cling to this strategic pivot as long as possible. Our batteries could easily render Valenciennes untenable but only by ruining it. The desire to avoid damaging the town is largely responsible for the prolongation of the fighting.

## Valenciennes Captured.

London, Nov. 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: English and Canadians attacked at dawn on a six mile front southward of Valenciennes. We, after sharp fighting and inflicting exceptionally heavy casualties, forced the passage of the Rhonelle and captured the villages of Maresches and Aulnoy and reached Bailline on the southern outskirts of Valenciennes. The enemy determinedly counter-attacked on the high ground westward of Preseau on the Valenciennes road. We maintained our positions on the ridge. Counter-attacks in the evening were developing north-eastward and northward of Aulnoy. We prisoners between two thousand and three thousand.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: The fighting on Nov. 1 southward of Valenciennes was most severe and continued until the morning, on a battle front of six miles large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Many counter-attacks were repulsed and 4,000 prisoners were taken. The 17th and 22nd Corps, under Generals Fergusson and Godley respectively, gained the high ground south-eastward of Valenciennes and this morning pressed forward and captured Present village. Northward the Canadian Corps, under General Currie, after hard fighting on the outskirts of Valenciennes have passed through the town, which is wholly in our possession.

## Three Months' British Captures.

London, Nov. 2.

The British during October prisoners in France 48,000, including twelve hundred officers. We also captured 925 guns, 7,000 machine guns and 670 trench mortars. In the area of the enemy's retreat enormous stocks of ammunition, material and stores have fallen into our hands, including several locomotives, quantities of rolling stock, many wagons, a few tanks, hundreds of tons of wire, several thousand tons of road metal, some hundreds of miles of telephone cable and a great number of engineer and other dumps. The enemy abandoned on the front of one army alone some two million feet of timber. The British in a series of successful battles during the last three months have prisoners 172,659 and captured 3,275 guns, 17,000 machine guns and 2,757 trench mortars.

## Aerial Raids.

London, Nov. 2.

The Press Bureau reports that the Independent Air Force on the 31st ult. attacked the rail station of Bonn, the railway at Treves and aerodromes at Freesaty and Buhl. All returned.

## Hard Fighting on French Front.

London, Nov. 2.

A French communique says: Fighting all day long between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy the enemy was compelled to yield ground in the region of Bazogne and Recouvance and also westward of Herpy. The Fourth French Army, with Americans co-operating, attacked in the morning on the Aisne front north and south of Vouziers. On a front twenty kilometres from and eastward of Attigny to northward of Olzy we penetrated enemy positions which were stubbornly defended and carried Billy-aux-Bois, east of Attigny. Further south our troops, crossing the Aisne, carried Semuy and Vancq and vigorously drove back the enemy eastward over three kilometres, penetrating Vancq deeply. Equally violent fighting occurred eastward of Vouziers. We gained a footing on Allers plateau to the north-east of Therion and reached the western outskirts of Vandywood and the brook eastward of Chistres. On the right we advanced beyond Falaise and carried the crests south-west of Primat. Several hundred prisoners and a number of guns, including four batteries, were captured.

A French communique states: We resumed the attack to day on the Aisne front.

London, Nov. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on 1st Nov. in the evening, says: The future operations towards Mezieres and the German main communications with Germany largely depend on the success of the battle launched today on both sides of Argonne. General Gouraud's army, striking north-eastward from the Aisne across Argonne is in touch at Grandpré with the larger American attack directed northwards in East Argonne. They are both engaged in turning the labyrinth of wooded hills and ravines styled Bas wood and Boul Forest and when they join hands north of this great forest the enemy will have lost the last natural fortress remaining to him before Ardennes. The successes of both armies to-day are signified by remarkably rapid progress in this joint turning movement.

## Americans Capture over 3,000 Prisoners.

London, Nov. 2.

An American official report says: The First Army continued its attack westward of the Meuse this morning, progressing favourably.

An American official message states: We continued our attack on the west bank of the Meuse in conjunction with the French. Infantry, artillery aeroplanes and tanks co-operated and overcame and disorganised the enemy's resistance and broke up counter-attacks. We are already beyond St. Georges, Landreth St. Georges, Impeourt, Landreville, Chennery, Bayonville, Removille, Andeville and Clercy-le-Grand, while 2,000 prisoners have been counted.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## NEW ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

## German Report.

London, Nov. 2.

A German evening official message says: Southward of Deynze we have withdrawn from further attacks by yielding ground towards the Scheldt.

## THE TURKISH SURRENDER.

## More Armistice Terms.

London, Nov. 1.

Reuter is informed that the terms of the Turkish armistice constitute complete and unconditional surrender, enabling the military to occupy any place they choose. Territorial readjustments are left to the Peace Conference, but any suggestion of Turkish sovereignty over liberated populations would be viewed with the greatest disfavour. The armistice is of enormous importance from the viewpoint of prosecuting the war against Germany and reviving the Russian and Rumanian situations.

The following is additional to the text of the armistice which appears in another column.

XVII.—Turkey to surrender all ports there.

XIX.—All Germans and Austrians, naval, military and civilian, to quit Turkey within a month; those in remote districts as soon as possible thereafter.

XX.—Compliance with the Allies' orders as to the disposal of arms and the transport of demobilised troops as under Clause V.

XXVI.—An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies to safeguard Allied interests.

XXII.—Turkish prisoners to be kept at the disposal of the Allies; the release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age to be considered.

XXIII.—Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

XXIV.—In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies to reserve the right to occupy any of them.

## Turkey's Changed Feelings.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.

A telegram from Constantinople, via Berlin, discloses the changed feelings of the Turkish press as regards Germany's invincibility. The papers declare that the German war policy has become bankrupt, while Great Britain and America are the leading powers. Therefore it is Turkey's task to open favourable relations with both. The newspaper "Sabah" says that the stain of the past must be wiped out. Another paper declares that the Turks have always been in favour of Great Britain and France and that the Teco-German Alliance was purely government made.

## Anarchy in Turkey.

The Hague, Nov. 2.

It is reported that anarchy prevails in Constantinople and the whole of Turkey. Hundreds of thousands of deserters live on robbery.

## THE SERBIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov. 2.

A French Eastern communique says: The Serbian armies continue to relentlessly pursue the fleeing Austro-German forces. Advance guards have marched 160 kilometres in eight days. The First Serbian Army, supported by French and Serbian cavalry, has reached the route. Defences of Belgrade. The Second Serbian Army has occupied Prijera, forty kilometres from Bosnia.

## THE COLLAPSE OF AUTOCRACY.

London, Nov. 1.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Glasgow, said the most striking change occurring in Europe was the complete and irretrievable collapse of autocracy. Three Emperors in 1914 ruled the greater part of Europe and a large part of Asia. The Russian Emperor had been deposed and murdered, the Austrian Emperor was a wail and stray and a third Emperor was hovering on the verge of abdication. Whatever be the terms of peace these thrones cannot rebuild. We entered the war as champions of the smaller nations and, despite tribulations, everyone of these would ultimately find its trust in the Allies more than justified. History would record how largely this achievement was due to the British Navy, merchantmen, armies and airmen and to British finance. Our general aims could still be summed up in two words, reparation and security.

## THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

## Numerous Death at Home.

London, Oct. 30.

The influenza epidemic which continues to rage in many parts of the world and has now reached a more dangerous stage in the United Kingdom, owing to the advent of septic pneumonia. Numerous deaths are reported from various parts of the country. The Ministry of National Service has released a very large number of doctors to attend civilian cases and has cancelled all outstanding notices calling up men for medical examination.

## Big Death-Roll in Africa.

Capetown, Oct. 24.

Influenza continues virulent in the country districts, but the towns are rapidly resuming a normal aspect. The death roll at Kimberley is ten per cent. of the population. Probably a similar death roll will be recorded at Capetown.

## THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.

Stockholm, Nov. 2.

The Swedish mission which has returned from Ukraine emphasises that the Bolsheviki peril menaces Ukraine where the presence of German troops is tolerated because they afford a safeguard against them. The newspaper "Svenskadagblad" declares that Russian Bolsheviki are planning to sweep over Europe. The Bolsheviki Government is spending large sums in neighbouring countries "to spread infection."

## CONFIDENCE IN Hohenzollerns.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.

A message from Berlin says the Prussian Upper House has unanimously passed a vote of fidelity to the hereditary ruling House.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 2.

The silver market is quiet.

## FUTURE OF NEW ZEALAND.

## Growing Importance of Panama Canal.

Two things stand out in strong relief against the conflict which is raging on the western front. One is the growing commercial importance of the Panama Canal; the other, the dawn of progress among the different nations of the Far East, according to W. H. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in the London Standard. Taken together and viewed in their true light these factors clearly indicate that the Pacific Ocean will be the great international problem of the future.

Who is to have the mastery of the Pacific? To Britain there can be only one answer, and it is safe to say that if the people on this side are not yet keenly alive to the momentous changes which are taking place around this distant ocean, the sons of Britain in the Colonies are guarding their mother's honour with a determination worthy of the descendants of Drake and Blake. There are not two opinions in the Colonies as to the part the British Empire shall play, and another half-century will probably see New Zealand occupying the same position in the Pacific as the British Isles occupy in the Atlantic to-day. The numerous islands of the Southern Seas are rapidly passing under Australian or New Zealand control, and in a short time the important Fijian Group, the Cook Isles, Samoa, Tonga, and New Guinea will tell their own story.

But here we are faced with another problem. New Zealand, with an area of 99,500 square miles, has a population of barely one million. In a young country with a rich virgin soil, carrying only one-tenth or one-twentieth the number of people it might comfortably maintain, a rapidly increasing population would be a healthy sign. On the contrary, the New Zealand birth rate, which has been comparatively stationary for the last twenty years, shows a considerable decline as compared with the figures of 1875-1890. A corresponding fall in the death-rate may be pointed out, but this is merely a negative solution to the problem.

Side by side with the decline in natural increase, moreover, there has also been a falling off in the rate of immigration, not very marked in recent years, but very considerable as compared with the eighties, when the birth rate was higher than it is now. This is especially serious at a time when the Pacific Ocean is attracting more and more attention the world over among nations seeking outlets for their surplus population. A nation cannot permanently hold territory it is not able to populate, because it cannot adequately defend that territory. Nor in this age can it justify the holding of such land against those who are better able to populate it.

## WAR ON RATS.

## Campaign to Stop Destruction of Food Supplies.

The British Government has declared war on rats. In the interests of the food supplies, which, it is alleged, they have sadly depleted, a united campaign is to be waged, a sinisth by all the local authorities of England, Scotland and Wales. The Food Controller is the generalissimo of the new crusade. He is about to issue an Order enabling the local authorities to take such measures and give such directions with regard to the destruction of rats as may appear to them necessary, and requiring all persons to comply with any directions given under the Order. The Local Government Board will authorise the authorities to spend out of the rates for the campaign. At various times during the war farmers have been fined for neglect of proper precautions against rats; but the chief source of loss by the depredations of the vermin is not in isolated risks and barns, but at such huge stores of food as are accumulated at the docks, and it is to these that attention will be principally directed. In 1908 Sir James Crichton Browne estimated that the yearly loss in foodstuffs through rats approximated to £15,000,000. Lord Charnpian has stated that to-day that quantity of food would be valued at less than £40,000,000.







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### FOOTBALL AT THE FRONT.

Game Played as Battalion Goes Over the Top.

The battalion was new to the fighting game, writes Capt. R. F. W. Rees, according to a London correspondent in the *Christian Science Monitor*. It had just finished its tour in the trenches for instruction—and the men were pretty well convinced that they had seen the darkest side of the war. As a matter of fact, they had seen nothing at all; for it was what is known in the army as a "peace-time" sector. But now they were back for eight days in brigade reserve. Some of them suggested a game of football. When the sides had been chosen they looked about them for a ball.

"Bill's got a football," said one "Lend us your ball, Bill."

"Not likely!" retorted Bill. "That football's got a destiny, see?"

So they threw hard names at Bill, and made a ball out of an old shirt and some string.

At last they had come to men's work. The battalion was going over the top at dawn. As the men waited you would not have taken them for untried soldiers. They had an account to settle with the Boche.

"Got it, Andy, Bill?" came a hoarse whisper. "Yea." The platoon subaltern, watch in hand, was counting off the seconds. "Fifty—forty—get ready!—thirty—twenty—ten—U!"

Over they went as one man. The Boche machine guns began to rattle madly in front.

"Now, then, Bill," yelled an eager voice from the front. "Out to your left wing Don't a football ground. But it had kept it all to yourself!" A man lay flat on his back, his arms outstretched, and down the line a cheer went up. "Back to the Boche!"

Only when they were in the front line did they get his ball!

### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

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Also Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc. N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. *Hongkong* and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

the ball and bring their bayonets down to the charge.

They were an unsentimental crowd. They did not search for the bullet-riddled football and keep it as an honored memento of their first time over the top. It is still lying somewhere among the shell holes behind their new line—the line that belonged to the Boche before that new battle-axe voice from the front.

Don't a football ground. But it had kept it all to yourself!" A man lay flat on his back, his arms outstretched, and down the line a cheer went up. "Back to the Boche!"

Only when they were in the front line did they get his ball!

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Telephone 285 & 125.

#### MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (DUDDLE STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYA, MRS. MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSAGE.

### POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Reg. ration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Alexandria or to the Egyptian Government in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to the British Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, obtained from grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1 1/4 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

#### TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINGAPORE, 5th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, United States, Central & South America, Europe via San Francisco—Per KOREA MARU, 5th Nov. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TOYO MARU, 5th Nov. 8 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHILDAE, 5th Nov. 10 a.m.

Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 5th Nov. 5 p.m.

Weibeiwei, Cebu and Tientsin—Per CIPSSING, 5th Nov. 5 p.m.

Formosa via Takao & Keelung—Per TOYO MARU, 5th Nov. 10 a.m.

Pakhoi—Per ALICORNE, 5th Nov. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6th November.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOV, 6th Nov. 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—6th Nov. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 6th Nov. 1 p.m.

Straits, and Bangkok—Per VAN WATWICK, 6th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, U.S.G., S. Am. & Europe via San Francisco—Per ECUADOR, 6th Nov. Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 7th November.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Takao—Per SUEI MARU, 7th Nov. 8 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUIYANG, 7th Nov. 11 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 7th Nov. 11 a.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per TAMON MARU, No. 1, 7th Nov. 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYING, 7th Nov. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th November.

Japan via Mori, Fuzhou, Hilo, Los Angeles, Balboa, San Francisco, Lima, Callao, Montevideo, Arica, Iquique & Valparaiso—Per NIPPON MARU, 8th Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 8th Nov. 2 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SOERKARTA, 8th Nov. 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 9th November.

Macassar, Soerabaya, Samaratna, Batavia, and Port Moresby—Per TJIAPAP, 9th Nov. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 12th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGAN, 12th Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 12th Nov. 1 p.m.

### WEATHER REPORT.

November 4d. 11h. 03m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone is probably moving eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st 96.1 inches against an average of 80.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Cap. Rock. E. winds, moderate to strong, occasional rain.

Formosa Channel. N. winds, moderate to fresh.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Nov. 4, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vietnam 6a. 30.05 50 65 ne 20

Namuro 5a. 30.05 50 65 ne 20

Shanghai 30.08 61 96 ene 20

Shanghai 30.05 64 95 ene 40

Amoy 30.03 73 86 ene 20

Amoy 30.00 72 100 se 0

Amoy 30.00 70 110 0 0

Amoy 30.01 64 0 0

Amoy 30.03 68 ne 20

Amoy 30.03 75 ne 40

Amoy 30.10 73 ne 40

Amoy 30.07 71 95 ene 10

Amoy 30.05 75 95 0 0

Amoy 30.04 75 86 0 0

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### ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS AT MING YUEN GARDEN, NORTH POINT. TO-NIGHT!

Commencing at 9 p.m. COME & SEE OUR STAR ARTISTES.

MATINEES: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS. Doors Open 3 p.m. Commencing 4 p.m.

#### POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FULL BOX.....\$5 SECOND CHAIRS.....\$1  
SINGLE BOX SEATS.....\$3 GALLERY.....50 Cts.  
FIRST CHAIRS.....\$2 Golders & Sailors half price.

Every adult ticket purchased admits in addition one child free of charge.

#### BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

MOTOR RIDES (FREE).—The purchasers of Full Box Bookings will be conveyed free of charge from Robinson's by Motor Car, and return each night at 8.30 p.m.

TRAM RIDES (FREE).—Tramcar fare to and from the Circus will be deducted from the price of admission on presentation of tram ticket.

#### FROM 7.00 TO 9.00 P.M.

GRAND DISPLAY OF DUTCH FIREWORKS (Free.)  
OPEN-AIR CINEMA (During the interval) (Free.)

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

November, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1918

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

## "THE BIRTH of a MAN"

in five parts.

## "SHORTY FALLS INTO A TITLE."

British Gazette No. 474.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

## 1030 NURSES A WEEK. UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

#### U. S. Red Cross Request.

Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the United States Army has called upon the American Red Cross to enroll for military service at home and abroad a thousand nurses a week for eight weeks. The Red Cross announced recently that it had set its organization machinery in motion for the purpose of complying with that request.

Nurses for military service have been enrolling through the Red Cross since the United States entered the war at the rate of about one thousand a month. During the recent special effort put forth to obtain nurses, the enrolment increased about three fold. In order to meet the most recent request of the Surgeon-General that rate will have to be increased materially.

A drive for the enrolment of nurses was started in New York and elsewhere in the United States on June 3. Returns from committee in Greater New York showed an enrolment of 599 graduate nurses; 839 eligible young women referred to hospitals training schools; 234 referred to the Army School of Nursing; and 133 registered as nurses' aides and volunteer workers.

New York County Chapter enrolled 341 nurses, the Brooklyn Chapter 221, the Bronx Chapter 30, Queens Chapter 7. Each Chapter Committee communicated with all registered training schools throughout the State to ascertain just how many additional probationers could be accommodated. At last account there were only 1343 pupil nurses vacancies in all the hospitals in New York State.

#### Dogs for the Front.

A large number of dogs are being sent from Birmingham every week for service at the front. There is a special demand for Alsatians, bull terriers, and collies.

#### The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Jeeffongsoong, Pusan, Des Voeux Road, Central, from Shanghai.

Shirayuki, Charter Road, from Shanghai.

Chongsing, Yeeseekah, 7, from Shanghai.

Kinfoo Kaechain Naikai, from Shanghai.

Cameron Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.

Yanon, from Kobe.

Wroo, from Yokohama.

T. KRING, Act-Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1918.

#### Passengers Arrived.

Abong R. Miss. Isacron F.

Bryan B. E. Isacron F.

Burt A. E. Isacron F.

Peasmoat E. A. Isacron F.

Beasmoat Mrs. E. A. Isacron F.

Brown K. O. Isacron F.

Bevington F. Isacron F.

Bevington Mrs. F. Isacron F.

Clark M. O. Isacron F.

Clark Mrs. M. O. Isacron F.

Clark Miss Josephine. Isacron F.

Campbell G. G. Isacron F.

Clark Mrs. E. A. Isacron F.

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